PROPERTY IN SANTIAGO, CHILL. tethedist Missionary Sectory Declines to Buy the Property for \$100,000 from the Two Lay Members of its Board Who Own It, and

In Thereupon Notified to Move Out at Once The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Mothodist Episcopal Church met yesterday afternoon in the board room at 150 Fifth avenue, and determined that the society should reject the offer of the Transit and Building Seciety to sell to the Missionary Society for \$100,000 the Methodist Mission property in Santiago, Chili, said to be worth \$250,000. Transit and Building Society then notified the Board of Managers to remove its missionaries now occupying the Santiago property as quickly

The Transis and Building Society actually consists of Anderson Fowler and Richard Grant of this city, lay members of the Board of Manveral years ago, it is said, while in pursuit of their private business—Mr. Fowler is an importer of skins and hides—these two men became, through Bishop Taylor, interested in Chili as a field for Methodist missionary work. They established at their own expense a missionary college in Santiago. It was said in the meeting yesterday that they had expended many thousands of dollars in building up the

For two or three years the Missionary Society has been considering the purchase of the Santiago property from the two men known as the Transit and Building Society. The price was to be \$100,000, and the money was to be paid in ten annual installments. Some time ago it was determined to purchase the property provided the title was good, and would remain go changed ownership. A committee, with ex-Judge Enoch L. Fancher as Chairman, was appointed to examine the title. The report of that committee was the special order of business for yesterday's meeting.

Bishop E. G. Andrews presided. Stephen L.

Baldwin, the recording secretary, read the re-port of Mr. Fancher's committee, which was pre-sented by Mr. Fancher with the remark that it represented the opinion of the majority of the committee. The substance of the report was that under the laws of Chili aliens could not hold property for religious purposes without the consent of the President of Chili and the approval of the Council of State; that as the established church of Chili was the Roman Catholic Church, the President and Council of State could not properly, and, as a matter of ract, would not approve of the ownership of property by the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The opinions of the committee were supported by citations from the Constitution of Chili and by communications from the Chilian Minister at Washington. The report was signed by Mr. Fancher, ex-Judge G. G. Reynolds, and Lemuel Skidmore.

On motion of Gen. James F. Rusling, who said that the report was too comprehensive and authoritative to permit of argument upon it, the report was adopted.

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of the Chilian mission was now that the report Bishop C. D. Foss rose to ask what the status of the Chilian mission was now that the report was accepted. Did it mean, he saked, that the society was to relinquish its work in Chill?

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Gen. Rusling rose to explain. The report of the committee showed, he said, that the society could not own property in Chill: that if it bought the property for \$100,000 it would simply be throwing the money away. Immediately upon its purchase the mission would be subject to confiscation by the Chilian Government. He suggested that time be taken to consider the next sten of the society in Chili.

Mr. Anderson Fowler arose, and with some abruptness and great positiveness said: "The offer of the Transit and Building Society is open to-day and to-day andy. It must be acted upon to-day once for all."

Mr. Fancher offered a resolution filing the report with the treasurer and stating definitely that the Board of Managers regretted that it could not accept the offer of the Transit and Building Society. The object of this resolution, he said, was to put the report in the treasurer's safe where it could not be meddled with—where-upon there was somewhat of a sensation among the brethren—and to put in force the recommendations of the committee, without in any way reflecting upon Fowler and Grant's title to the property.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King rose.

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The Rev. Dr. James M. King rose.

"I was a member of that committee," he said, "but my name is not signed to its report. It would be a most audacious thing for me to attempt to oppose my judgment to that of the three eminent and learned gentlemen whose names are signed to ft. I merely wish to explain why I did not sign it. We have gone into Chili with the avowed object of tearing down the established church, of breaking up the Roman Catholic organization, and of establishing there our better and more righteous form of Christian faith. Of course the Catholics resist, us and legislate against us. But are we therefore to run away! We have found practically the same situation all over the world. We have gained a foothold and held our ground. I do not know, I question much, whether the learning and wisdom of the committee has been directed as strongly to the poesibility of evading this law as it has been to the elucidation of the constitutional questions involved."

involved."

Gen. Edward L. Dobbins, another member of the committee whose name had not been signed to the report, said that as far as questions of law were concerned he would gladly sit at the feet of the lawyers who drew up the report. But of all the millions invested all over the world by the the lawyers who drew up the report. But of all the millions invested all over the world by the Methodist Missionary Society only two-thirds of the property of the society was actually in the name of the society. It was nominally in the name of individuals who represented the society. He repeated the Rev. Dr. King's intimation that the committee had not considered methods of obtaining the Santiago property in spite of existing law. In Argentina, he said, the same conditions, substantially, existed as in Chili. Yet tremendously effective Mothodist properties existed in Argentina in the name of Dr. Breese. He desired to add that this arrangement of indirect ownership had been everywhere put in force by the advice of Judge Fancher. Why was it, he asked, that Judge Fancher advocated indirect ownership all over Christendom ['and beyond,' suggested a volce], but not in Chili! He would like to know why what was possible in Argentina was not possible in Chili.

Mr. Fancher—The brother has not read the Constitution of Argentina.

Gen. Dobbins—I have read it, brother, very carefully.

Mr. Fancher—Then you don't understand its differences from the Constitution of Chili.

Gen. Dobbins—Then either I am dumb or the report of the committee is obscure.

Mr. Fancher—I have in my pocket the Constitution of Chili. It is at the service of Brother Dobbins.

Gen. Dobbins took a step as if to go after it.

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Gen. Dobbins amid the subdued laughter of the brethern, stayed where he was. He went on to say that Dr. Buckley had written to the American Minister at Santiago about the possibility of allen ownership and had asked for an answer to the effect that there were no distinctions between the cities and natives in property rights in Chill.

Mr. Fancher explained that church property was an exception. It was true that allens who had become habitantes were allowed to hold property for business purposes.

Gen. Dobbins—Will Brother Fancher please sulighten me? We have M. La Fetra at Santiago in charge of the mission there. Is he not a habitante? Will Brother Fancher tell me what Brother Le Fetra is Mr. Fancher—He is a presiding elder.

Gen. Dobbins retired from the attack somewhat discomnited. Bishop Mailalieu essayed to bring about peace. His thought was, he said, that something might be accomplished by special legislation in Chili.

"I am not surprised," said Mr. Anderson Fowler, "by Judge Fancher's opposition and by the report he has brought in. I have heard it said—and if it be untrue Brother Fancher has the opportunity to deny it—that he has said in so many words that the Transit and Hullding Society should not get a cent of the missionary society's money if he could help it."

He paused. Mr. Fancher smiled a little but said nothing. Mr. Fowler continued:

"I want to say that we are perfectly indifferent. If the missionary society does not want his Santiago property we will sail it and invest the money elsewhere. You can take it or leave it. But you must act today."

"Mr. Chalrman, said Gen. Rusling, "I rise to ask where we are at I Brother Fowler has said that he has the opinion of a better lawyer than Judge Fancher on this question. I respectfully beg leave to

misator reseasion of the discretion conferred upon fits by one of the missionary Bishops. It was also decided that missionaries stationed in heathen lands who had failed to learn the language of the country where they were stationed should be summoned home.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The audience at the Metropolitan on Monday night looked for the first time during the Damres:h season like the regular opera audiences during the winter. Whether it was done out of deference to Lent or as a suitable recognition of German opera's independence nobody knows, but it is true that the commencement of the present brief season was the signal for a reappearance of the bonnets which had pracsically been lost to view at the commencement of the Abbey-Grau season last autumn. Not only did the headgear show itself again in the orchestra seats, but in the boxes as well there was seen the unfamiliar bonnet. On Monday night, the heads were again as uncovered as they were during the regular season, and the immense audience looked more like the regular attendance than any of the previous Damrosch gatherings. Whether Mme. Nordica brought back with her the influence of the regular audiences, or whether the presence of two prima donnas in one cast served to bare the heads so suddenly, there is no way of deciding. But it is true that the audience took on a gala appear-Is true that the audience took on a gala appearance such as it has not worn since the close of the regular season. The differences in the appearances of the audiences are interesting. Even the frings of people that att around in the back rows of the orchesign and are propularly believed to get there at comparatively slight expense take on a different aspect when the German season commences. They are vastly more serious in manner and aspect, and the corrifors between the acts are not nearly so vivacious and lively as they seem at the other opera. Mme. Nordica's appearance doubtless had ta shale it drawing the audience, which was the largest that Mr. Damrosch has had this season, but probably it was not so much to hear Mme. Nordica or Mme. Lehmann that the public was attracted: it was rather the opportunity of hearing them both in one performance. Nothing draws the opera public of New York like a star cast. The prices may be raised, as they were on Monday night and as they used to be at the gala performances of "Carmen" and "Le Huguenots," but that rakes no more difference to the public than the opera which may happen to be sunc. So long as the stars sing together New York is going to hear them and pay for the privilege. Managers have for this reason come to believe that if the illustrious singers were not present the audiences would not be therefitted in the actors—a truth waich is frequently impressed on the managers.

The arrival of a season favorable to biance such as it has not worn since the close of

The arrival of a season favorable to bicycling is leading to an increase in the number of riders that must bring about the restoration of some formalities of the wheel that have fallen into disuse since winter made the number of wheelmen so small. The few darselves at liberty to ignore rules that they would otherwise have been forced to observe. One of the most notable of these lapses is the temporary disappearance of the bicycle bell. That has tallen into comparative disuse, and the impending increase in travel will probably bring to grief some of the riders who have go; en along easily enough among the very small number of wheelmen. The almost entire disappearance of all indoor cycling clubs and the decrease in the number of schools are not believed by enthusiasts to indicate a decrease in the interest in bleveling, but rather the fact that the sport has settled down to a solid basis and lost the character of a craze. Regular riders have always looked upon indoor bleveling as a very poor form of indulgence in the habit and a phase of the sport that was necessarily connected with its commencement. The fact that the blevele is reserved for the seasons to which it is best adapted and not mad, merely the pretext for clubs and gatherings is looked upon as evidence that the wheel has won its permanent place in athletics. It has now, in the opinion of interested experte, become an established institution. impending increase in travel will probably

There is one hotel which is not at present in erested in any of the pro osed amendments to the Raines law, as the proprietor and the guests long ago protected themselves against any of The hotel is not a large one, although it is on many peorle whose names are well known in society. The proprietor of the hotel is a woman, who has been in that go of the place for many years, and most of her guests have been her care for extended periods. The liquor business of the hotel was not of a character that could have made the purcharacter that could have made the pur-chase of a tax certificate possicle at the price demanded under the Raines law. So the land-lady immediately decided that such an in-dulgence was out of the question. There was a congress of the guests, and the proprietor ad-dressed them with such effect that they agreed unanimously that the house had better be con-ducted without a license than with one. The boarders said they were willing to carry their ordinaire down stairs to the dining room, and the license idea was immediately voted down. The result of this vote is that the guests all buy their wine outside of the hotel. At the dinner hour there is a regular procession of boarders hour there is a regular procession of boarders down to the dining room, and every family is provided with its bottle or bottles. Some of the epicures carry down a decanter of sherry, but what would in a literal translation be called "ordinary red" is the staple brand. The scheme has so far worked admirably, and the soul of the landlady is not in the least degree harassed by the subject of excise lexislation. Even the boarders admit that they, too, are satisfied.

The Sportsmen's Show brings to New York each year some interesting guides from Maine and the Adirondacks, who seem surprised that they should attract any particular attention. They are intelligent men and, as a rule, good alkers, for the art of entertaining is sultivated by every guide who knows his business. One of these guides who turned up at the show last year had never been in New York before, alyear had never been in New York before, although he was nearly 60 years old, and he had stored up for this experience every story of bunco men that New Yorkers had told him on hunting and dishing trips. He didn't propose to have his money stolen. He stowed it away somewhere in the lining of his clothes, and he was suspicious of every one who spoke to him. "I am staying at a tavern up near the railroad station." he said to an old acquaintance who found him wandering around the Garden, "and although I have been here for two days no one has tried to sel me any green goods or to bunco me. They would have a hard time if they did, so, for I have sewed my money up so tight that I have to undress to get it." "Old Bill," for that was the name by which he went up in the Adirondacks, scent a week in the city and returned home without losing any money. This year he sent his son to represent him at the show.

Frederick Evans, Jr., who has just been ap-

Frederick Evans, Jr., who has just been appointed Vice-President Hobart's private secretary, is credited in the despatches to Newark, N. J., but as a matter of fact he is more of a New Yorker than a Newarker. Mr. Ewans came here shortly after he was graduated from Princeton and began newspaper work. Al-though he left Princeton more than ten years ago he is still youthful in appearance, and on

ago he is still youthful in appearance, and on several occasions when he has returned to Princeton for class reunions he has been mistaken for an applicant for almission to the incoming class. Mr. Evans's face is smoothly shaven, and his friends have suggested that he might easily avoid such excertences if he raised a mustache or a beard.

"That is an excellent suggestion," said Mr. Evans, when one of his friends made it to him recently, "and I am very much obliged to you. Growing a beard is no indication of superior ability, of course, and I am not a bit lealous of the men who do wear beards. It's easy enough for them. They just stop shaving for a few weeks, it have stopped shaving for several weeks at a time, and still my friends have asked me why I didn't wear a beard. Smoothly shaven faces are the fad now, and I'm glad of it."

It is usually a fortunate thing for the wardroom of a warship if the boat is named after some city or State. For instance, the United States steamship Texas has recently received a handsome silver service from the State for which she is named, and the Brooklyn and several other boats of the new navy have profited in the same way. The monitor Puritan has just returned from what was practically her trial trip, although her hull was constructed many years ago and visitors who have boarded her have found her wardroom appointments in excellent taste. The Puritan isn't likely to receive a silver service from any State or city, however. Desnite her formidable exterior, that might lead one to believe that the Puritan's living quarters sere entirely under water, the wardroom is one of the met attractive of its size in the navy. During the ship's recent experience in rough seas it was not necessary to place the racks on the tables, so steady did the boat prove to be. The officers and men on this type of boat, however, cannot use the deck in rough weather because the waves make a clean aweer over it. lyn and several other boats of the new navy

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS. THE BOSTONIANS BRING A NEW MU-SICAL PLAY TO TOWN.

Senry B. Smith and Victor Herbert's "The Seronado" Performed at the Entelerbocker for the First Time-Some Odd Things Noted in an Irish Piece-The Bills of the Week. The song that gave the title to "The Sere nada," the new musical play which the Bos-tonians performed at the Knickerbocker The atre last night, was sung by every person in the plece. An operatic baritone had been first with secording to the story, and he had directed it from the stage to the heart of our fair auditor. Then her affianced old husband took her away, the younger lover followed, other men and women became involved in the fateful tune, even to all the monks in a monse tery and all the girls in a conven school. This idea of a serenade, complicating all the characters of a play with one another, and leading to both delights and devilments was vaguely credited in the programme to "an in terlude by Goldini." The writer of the present play was Harry B. Smith, who made an easy, affable speech at the end of the second act. He said that, in contradistinction to a serious drama tist's effort, the aim of a librettist should be to obscure a plot so that the audience might not be kept from hearing the music. He declared himself secondary, in this instance, to Victor

Herbert, the composer.

By this time the play had achieved a decisive uccess, and Mr. Herbert's music, with its vim, comeliness, and suitability had contributed prinipally to that result. The excellent singing by the Bostonians had been a prime factor, too. Still, Mr. Smith's book, while not written in what can be deemed a fine intellectual tone, was often bright with colloquial wit, and broke out ometimes into right good humor.
The scenes of "The Serenade" were in the

ountains of Spain, at a haunted castle, and at the adjoining grounds of a convent and a monastery. There was a great deal of tomfoolery in the action, and some of it was foolish without being funny. Men put on nun's gowns, and girls disguised themselves as boys. There was hiding and skurrying through the doorway in a garden wall. Of dignity there was even less than is sometimes found in professedly comic operas, and it did seem something of a pity to see the artistic almost altogether ridiculous piece. But the audience liked it all, and the approval was due rather less to the matter itself than to the manner in which it was treated. Mr. Cowles, Mr. Barnabee, Mr. Brown, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Frothingham had rôles which, doubtless, had been shaped to them, and which fitted them well. Each had songs which he could sing effectively and a character which he could enact distinctly. Jessie Bartlett Davis was both fortunate and praiseworthy with her part, which was that of the betrothed young woman enamored of the original serenader, but she was permitted by a bad lapse in management to make an impudent flower show. A dozen floral pieces were handed to her across the footlights, thus delaying the performance and affronting the real enthusiasm of an assemblage whose admiration she had gained. Miss Davis is too fine almost altogether ridiculous piece. But the

miration she had gained. Miss Davis is too line an artists to behave so.

Contrastingly modest was the demeanor of Alice Nellson, who represented the other of the two heroines. Miss Neilson is very young, very pretty, a novice in acting, but a charming singer, with a fresh, light, clear, true soprano voice. She was a revelation and a surprise to the audience.

The week's visitors on our stage include Edward Harrigan, who had an enthusiastic welcome on Monday night at the Murray Hill. He played his favorite part of the empty-pursed but full-hearted lawyer in "Old Lavender" with all his old-time humor and sentiment. Lillian Russell is at the Harlem Opera House with "An American Beauty" and the same company that helped her to perform it recently downtown, Maggie Cline is acting and singing in "On Broadway" at the Grand Opera House, and John G. Sparks is her principal assistant come-dian. Digby Bell and Laura Joyce are employing their talents as actors and vocalists in "A Midnight Bell" at the Columbus. "The Boys of Kilkenny" is new at the Star, and "Brother Against Brother" is at the People's.

This is the last week of De Wolf Hopper in 'El Capitan" at the Broadway, where "L'Arlesienne" is ready to follow; of Henry Miller in
"Heartsease" at the Garden, where Olga Nethersole is to come next with "Carmen" and of
Julia Marlowe in "For Bonnie Prince Charlie"
at Wallack's, where the next play will be "Miss
Manhattan." The other plays brought over
from last week are "Under the Red Robe" at
the Empire, "Never Again" at the Garrick,
"The Mayflower" at the Lyceum, "The Girl
from Paris" at the Herald Square, "Sweet Inniscarra" at the Fourtcenth Street, "In Old
Kentucky" at the Academy of Music, "Tess of
the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue, "My
Friend from India" at Hoyt's, "At Piney Ridge"
at the American, "Courted Into Court" at the
Bijou, "The Countess Fritzi" at the Irving
Place, and "Mog Merrilles," alternating with
"The Geisha," at Daly's.
Figuring as conspicuous contributors to continuous vaudeville are Harry Atkinson, Arras
and Alice, and the Marco twins at Keith's;
Bonnie Thornton and Harrigan at Pastor's, and Robert Hilliard and Hodges and
Launchmere at Proctor's Theatre. For the
versite balls. Fearne Liestle. Flowers. Birdles. sienne" is ready to follow; of Henry Miller in

Bonnie Thornton and Harrigan at Pastor's, and Robert Hilliard and Hodges and
Launchmere at Proctor's Theatre. For the
music halls. Fannie Leslie, Florence Bindley,
and John W. Ransome are at Koster & Bial's,
where Henry E. Dixey will lead off in a burlesque to-morrow night. At the Olympia the
first performance of Oscar Hammerstein's new
burlesque has been put off until next Monday
night; Van Biene, Annie Hart, and O'Brien
and Havel are now chief specialists. Lydia
Yeamans Titus, the Avolos, and Billy Van are at
Weber & Fields's, where "Under the Red Globe"
continues prosperously. At the Pleasure Palace
are James F. Hoey, Marie Dressler, and Ballard
the Bard. Besides the wonders that admission
to Huber's Museum reveals, it also entitles the
visitors to have a lovely fortune told free of
charge. Hourly exhibits at the Eden Musée are
those of the cinematograph, while the wax
show is continuously on view.

While delvers in dramatic originality are bending every possible effort toward naturalness and reasonableness in stage effects, the tinkers of Irish melodrama go at it in a different way. Their personages need not seem accli-mated to their "atmosphere," and scenic makeshifts are often an easy way around difficulties. One of the first desires that come to the mind One of the first desires that come to the mind of the visitor to "The Boys of Kilkenny" at the Star is for a peep into a gazetteer with a view to learning something about the town of Kilkenny. It is the author and scenic manager who are responsible for this bewilderment. The play calls for a farm scene, and the dress of the characters is not amiss. But the miser's house is a stately mansion, and in front of the door are some bright tin milk pans, straight from the bargain stores. It is explained, too, that the miser is a farmer on a large scale, yet right in his back yard, so near that the newshoys and bootblacks could shy stones at his bright milk pans, are the buildings of a large city, including a cathedre? of most surprising architecture for Kilkenny. Why a mirer should farm it in such a locality is not mane clear, and the benumbed beholder is about to conclude that the naughty man's broad acres are a-root with signs announcing city building lots for sale, when the second act shows that one of his crops is hay. The stage is covered with hay spread out for drying, and men and women haymakers are a dozen. At right and left are wings whose painted foliage is a dingy brownish green, overhead the files disclose foliage in autumnal tints, and the back drops trees alone are seasonable for haying time. Even at that, the winding country road that is pictured on it gives on the centre of the stage, right into the middle of the farmer's biggest windrow. But if these points were not enough to discourage any one who sought to forget the theatre in visiting it, the behavior and outfit of these theatric hay curers would do the rest. There are almost enough forks and rakes to go around, but though the hay entirely covers the floor, there's not nearly enough of it to busy such a crew. So when it comes time to get it first into windrows and then into cocks, a dozen must do the work of two. Some one man spreads the same hay that another rakes together, and another chap, not being paired with some one to undo his efforts, gath of the visitor to "The Boys of Kilkenny" at the Star is for a peep into a gazetteer with a view to

The Damrosch Opera.

Mr. Walter Damrosch, in his season of German opera, is presenting unusually attractive features. To-night "Tristan und Isolde" will be given, with Mmc. Lehmann as Isolde and Herr Paul Kalisch as Tristan. On Friday "Die Meistersinger," with Emil Fischer as Hans Sachs and Mme. Gadski as Eca, will be presented. On Saturday afternoon "Lohengrin" sented. On Saturday alternoon Lonengrin will be repeated with the same great cast as on Monday night, with the exception that Kraus will be Lohengrin instead of Kalisch.

The repertoire for next week also promises well. On Monday night the only performance this season of Beetheven's "Fidelio" will be

given, with Mun. Lahmans to Pidelle, Rerr. Ralless as Floresten, 18str Rector an Access. Herr Rector an Access. Herr Rector an Access. Forwards, Paul Lauge at Jonesten, and Augusta Vollmar as Murcellies.

On Wednesday evening "Siegfried" will be given, and will mark one of the most interesting events of the season—Mme. Nordice's debut as Brunshilde and Herr Kraus's first appearance in New York as Siegfried. This will be Mme. Nordice's only appearance in this rôle.

HEVIVAL OF THE "MAGIC FLUTE. Monart's Guara Proposited for the Piret Time t

An extra performance in aid of the Working man's School was given by Walter Damrosch and certain members of his company last even ing. The opera chosen was Mozart's "Magic Flute," which has not been done here for eleven

It was last given at the Academy of Music i January, 1886, by the American Opera Company, with Emma Juch, Pauline L'Allemand, William Candidus, Myron Whitney, and a hall score of others in the cast. Last night the principal parts were taker

by Herr Kraus, who did not make a pleas-ing impression in the rôle of Tamino, Horr Fischer as Sarastro, Johanna Gad-ski as Pamina, Augusta Vollmar as

ski as Passina, Augusta Vollmar as Papagena, Gerhard Stehman as Papagena, Paul Lange as the black monster, Monostates, and Mina Schilling as Queen of Night. All the available Walkyrie maidens were turned for the occasion into Good Geniuses, into Measengers, or into Lady Attendants upon that troublesome and revengeful Queen of Night.

"The Magic Flute" being an opera that can, according to Col. Maplesom, "easily use up \$40,000 in scenery and fixings before the curtain rises," it goes without saying that something was left last night for imagination to supply. Scenery was better than costume, and performance the best of all; for Herr Stehman was full of a healthy vitality and genial humor that went far to lighten scenes which otherwise must have dragged wearily along, and Paul Lange made the very most of his smil number of lines. Fischer was dignified and impressive, Gadski dutiful and tuneful, the orchestra attentive and excellent in achievement. Altogether this was a greenigitable presentation. pressive, Gadaki dutiful and tuneful, the or-chestra attentive and excellent in achievement. Altogether this was a creditable presentation, and it was given to a very crowded assemblage. More than half of the audience left the house, however, before the close of the performance. It was nearly 11:30 when this exodus occurred. Mozart's music is beautiful, but after three hours and a half it becomes monotonous.

THE FLEETS IN THE LEVANT. The Ships Available for Blockading or Othe

The importance attached by the leading powers of Europe to the Cretan crisis may be judged by the naval forces they have at Canea, at the Pirmus, at Smyrna, and at various points of observation in the Mediterranean and the

Black seas.

The British Moditerranean fleet is set down by the London Times of a recent date as thirty-two strong, exclusive of torpedo craft. Five battle ships, the Revenge, Trafalgar, Barfleur, Camperdown, and Rodney; two cruisers, the Scout and Fearless; the sloop Nymphe, the gunboats Dryad and Harrier, and the torpedo stroyers Dragon, Ardent, Bruiser, and Boxer were recently in Cretan harbors, with the battle ship Nile and destroyer Banshee at the Pirmus. The battle ships Ramillies, Hood, and Ansor were at Malta, the Prince George to go to the Mediterranean, and so on. The Channel squdron was at that time at Viga, on its way to

Italy at the same date had actually in Cretar raters the big battle ships Sicilia, Re Umberto, Francesco Morosini, Andrea Doria, and Rug giero di Lauria, and the cruisers Vesuvio and giero di Lauria, and the cruisers Vesuvio and Euridice, while the cruisers Marco Polo, Ligurio, and Dogali were also then already there or under orders to proceed thither. Of course, all Italy's home vessels are within easy reach.

France, however, seems to rely on her naval strength at Toulon for most of her readiness for action. At the time spoken of she had actually withdrawn a few vessels from the Levant. The cruisers Chanrer, Suchet, Troude, Wattignies, and Fosbin, however, represented her in the Levant, and several vessels seemed to be making ready to join them. Between Sebastopol and Vigo France had, it is said, eight battle ships and seven cruisers.

Russia, between the same two points, had eleven battle ships and five cruisers. At Crote were the Navarin, Cizol Vellky, Nicholes I. and Alexander II.. all battle ships, and the Admiral Seniavine and Grosiostchy, also armored, while a gun vessel and two torpedo boats were at Messina, under orders to join them. In the Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol were six battle ships.

Austria's force was the cruiser Maria Theresa,

Lie ships.

Austria's force was the cruiser Maria Theresa

the small battle ship Stefanie, the gunboats Sat-ellit and Sibonico, and the destroyers, Sperber, Elster, and Kibitz, besides the cruiser Franz Josef I. at Port Said. Germany's chief vessel is the Kaiserin Augusta, the others being old corvettes used as a gusta, the others being old corvettes used as a training squadron.

Of the Greek and Turkish vessels a detailed account has already been given in these columns. It is enough now to recall the small battle ships Hydra, Spetsai, and Psara. and the older ones Georgios and Olga, with a few smaller armed vessels and torpedo craft. The corvette that stopped the Turkish despatch vessel Fuad was the Nauarchios Miaulis.

The Porte's fleet excites some derision as to its nominal numbers of battle ships and cruisers, so long have they been left without readiness of service. But its torpedo fleet is considered better than the Greek.

Our American squadron, under Admiral Selfridge, was all in the Mediterranean at late ac-

Our American squarron, under Admiral Selfridge, was all in the Mediterranean at late accounts, the Minneapolis being at Mersine, the
San Francisco at Alexandretta, the Cincinnati
at Leghorn and the Bancroft at Smyrna.

As to the European ships, it is not worth while
to go into greater details, because, as the London Times remarks, in giving these already
spoken of, there are redistributions of forces
from time to time and reliefs of some vessels by
others. But the Mediterranean, especially along
the [Levantine coasts, certainly presents a remarkable naval spectacle at this time.

THIEF TRACKED BY A BOY SLEUTH essenger 1,258 Captures the Purleiner of

1,291's Dough. What follows happened in the messenger boys' room at 195 Broadway: The first streaks of dawn were showing in the east. In the front room the clerks were humming "Sweet Rosis O'Grady" and other popular airs. On the bench in the messenger boys' room were messengers 1,221 and 1,253. The sand man had been around long before and dusted their eyes so they slept. To 1,221 it was a calm and peaceful sleep. Not so with 1,253. His head was pillowed on an Old Sleuth library novel entitled "The Velvet Hand, or Canning Pete the Pickpocket." It was

Not so with 1,253. His head was pillowed on an Old Sleuth library novel entitled "The Velvet Hand, or Canning Pete the Pickpocket." It was little wonder that 1,253 was restless, for the story related how a messenger boy detective, single handed and alone, had caught the villain in the very act, and hur-r-ried him to destruction. Twelve-fifty-three talked in his sleep.

Suddenly the door opened. A lean and wicked-looking man appeared "Hat ha!" he said. "They sleep; its well."

Twelve-fifty-three moved uneasily. He was half awake. "Avast there villain, or I'll have the pinchers on ye," he muttered. The lean and wicked looking one paused. He peered at 1,253 and muttered matedictions. The boy was quiet again. "Tis well," said the man. He moved like a shadow toward 1,221. Little did he think that 1,253 slept with one eye open; that that eye was glued on him. Noiselessly he reached the side of 1,221. He inserted his thumb and forefinger into one of the boy's vest pockets. When he withdrew them, he held two bills between them. "Ha! ha!" he said, "beer, beer, at last!" He turned toward 1,253.

"Halt, villain!" snorted the youth, leaping to his feet. With a wild cry of fear the lean and wicked one fied out into the dawn.

Twelve-twenty-one still slept. It was but the work of a moment to awaken him. "You're touched! Your wad is gone!" thundered 1,253." "Yes, three plunkers o' hard carned dough," wailed 1,221.

"Ab, ha! Me chance has come! I'll on the trail while it's hot. I'll land the crook 'n jug him or die in the attempt. Let the thief beware, the Messenger Boy Detective is on his trail, hist!" saying which 1,253 darted out. He looked up and down the street, but the lean and wicked-looking one was missing.

"He shall not escape," thundered 1,253, and he headed for the Church street station, where he got a policeman. The policeman followed him. It was difficult for him to keep up the pace, so hot did 1,253 make it. With unerring judgment 1,253 hosded for the gin mill nearest the messenger boys room. There at the bar wa

ALBANY, March 16 .- The George W. Lederer company of New York city was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day to conduct a gen oral theatrical and amusement business in New York city to present dramatic and musical com-positions and manage theatres. The capital is \$50,000 and the directors are George H. Mc-Leilan and George W. Lederer, both of New York, and Joseph V. Jordan of Eiberon, N. J. "THE SHIP" TO GO AT LAST.

OLD TENEMENT CONDENNED BY THE HEALTH BOARD. n't Look Like a Vessel on the Outside, be

Its Interior is Such as to Deserve its Name-When it Was Hullt and Who Built it is Not Known-its Beath Bate Very Large. "The Ship," in Hamilton street, a tenement which has for years been one of the most notorious on the lower east side, has at last been condemned by the Health Department, and an order was issued yesterday requiring that it be vacated within ten days. It is understood that at next week's meeting of the Board of Health this order will be formally ratified, and thereafter is must never be used as a dwelling place. Who built The Ship and when it was built are

questions which no person in the neighbor-hood seems to be able to answer, although there are many who have lived within sight of the queer old tenement and who have known it for forty years or more, and some of these lived in it years ago. The oldest of these persons declare that, as far back as their memory goes. The Ship has always been just what it is now, and that for almost all of those years it has been one of the cheapest of the cheap tenements of that eighborhood. Within the past ten years The Ship has kept pace with the general decadence of the neighborhood, and the grade of its tenants has fallen in proportion until it became a refuge for those whom drink or misfortune had dragged down. During these later years it was more noted than any other



thereabouts for nightly mixed ale parties, and the brawls and disorder that mark that character of dissipation. The Ship stands near the north end of Hamilton street, where that short street merges into Monroe street. It is on the west side of the street, and is numbered 41 43, 45, and 47. The plot that it covers runs through to Monroe street, and has numbers on that street also. There are two distinct buildings now comprised in The Ship, but in former days only the building at 45 and 47 Hamilton street was known by that name.

On the outside one sees nothing of the ship

haracter in this building. Its two-story wall of rough brickwork is pierced along the ground story with alternating doors windows along the whole front, so that every front room is provided with a door and a window, and each doorway has its own little wooden stoop. In the centre of the line is one extra doorway, which leads through narrow hall into the interior of The Ship. Once there, the visitor has no difficulty in imagining himself in the steerage of an old-fashioned emi grant ship. Above his head is an oblong rec tangular opening in the roof, open and un-protected like a hatchway, and all the space beneath that to the main deck where he stands is

clear. Around this clear space are narrow galleries, at the height of each of the two upper decks, protected by picketed hand rails, and joined from deck to deck by open stairs like a ship's companious ays. From these galleries on each side doors open into the single rooms of the house, or narrow passages lead off to other rooms in the rambling old tenement.

On every hand are exposed the great timbers which form the frame of The Ship, and these are framed and pinned together in a way which adds to the vessel-like appearance of the interior. Leading down from the main deck are other companious ways, which end in cellars that are as dark and damp as ever was the blige bottom of any old hulk affoat. Peaked roofs surmount the old Ship, and these vary upon its different parts. At the northern end is one roof whose ridge runs at right angles to the streets clear through to Monroe street. Under this the tenement has but two stories above the ground. Over the rest of the Under this the tenement has but two stories above the ground. Over the rest of the covers a show the ground. Over the rest of the Hamilton street side the roof rises high and covers a third story, while behind this again, and running to Monroe street, is another low, double-pitched roof which has under it two stories and a loft at its highest part, but falls so low on the southern side that it shelters there but one story. Next to this, behind 43, is a little court, which is cramped by a lean-to addition to 41 and a one-story stable on Monroe street.

Miserable as are the accommodations in the whole place, its comparative low rents have attracted to it a constant stream of unfortunate tenants, and to-day there are but three of its rooms empty. In one room in the old Ship a Sux reporter found a family of seven persons living yesterday. Their rent is \$3.50 per month. There are seventeen rooms in all in this part of the building, and every room had at least one tenant and many had two or three. There are sixteen rooms in the part of the house numbered 41 and 43, and the largest of the apartments contains two rooms.

Forty years ago The Ship was tenanted entirely

and many had two or three. There are sixteen rooms in the part of the house numbered 41 and 43, and the largest of the apartments contains two rooms.

Forty years ago The Ship was tenanted entirely by Irish. The part at 41 was then a salor s boarding house. In the early sixties it is said that negroes tenanted part of The Ship, but that they were driven forth during the draft riots of 1863 and never returned. Within a few years some Italian families have moved into 41 and 43, and these are the best tenants now in the house. They do not indulge in mixed ale parties. Every year for twenty years past the rumor has gone forth that the place was condemned and was to be vacated, but nothing has happened. Since the last visits of the Health Board inspectors, which caused the rumor again to arise, many of the tenants have refused to pay any more rent, and a number of them have been served with notices in dispossess proceedings. The property belongs to the estate of Edward Ludlam. The records of the Health Board show that from 1891 to 1896, inclusive, the death rate in the building has been at the rate of \$0.0-10 per thousand, or about four times the rate for the city in general, but then this proves little, because of the shifting and shiftless character of the tenants. For years The Ship has been a show place for the professional slummers when they have been exhibiting the abodes of poverty and vice to the curious or the philanterpic.

The Board of Health's condemnation of the rear tenement of 55 James street as unfit for human hablation was sustained yesterday by an opinion handed down by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court. Josephine E. Egar, owner of the tenement, alleged that she had not been served with notice that the building was about to be condemned, and she applied for an injunction. Justice Beekman says:

"The court will not assume to reverse an order of the board unless it appears that such action has been arbitrary or repugnant to justice."

MRS. COLLINS GOT HER MONEY. Sat on Her Boarder's Chest Until He Paid-Justice Potts Let Her Go.

Mrs. Hannah Collins keeps a boarding house over her husband's saloon, at 151 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City. Michael Griffin was one of her boarders until recently, when he moved to another boarding house, at 145, four doors be-low. He owed Mrs. Collins \$5 when he went away. On Monday night Mrs. Collins happened to go down stairs to the saloon, and saw Griffin buying drinks She called him out into the hall and suggested that she would like to have the \$5 he owed her. Griffin said he didn't have it then, but promised to give it to her next pay day.
"You'll give it to me now!" exclaimed Mrs. Collins, grabbing Griffin in catch-asseatch-can style.
"But I haven't got it, Mrs. Collins," protested

"But I haven't got it, Mrs. Collins," protested Griffin.

"You'll not leave here till you pay me," retorted Mrs. Collins, tightening her grip on his collar. Griffin continued to protest, but Mrs. Collins, with an expert twist, tossed him on the floor and knelt on his stomach. She is a robust woman weighing about 200 pounds, and Griffin began to gasp for broath.

"Let me up and I'll way you," he gasped. Mrs. Collins lifted him up on his feet and kept a firm grip on his collar until he produced the \$6. When Mrs. Collins was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday morning on a charge of assault and battery, the Justice said she was entitled to her money and discharged her.

SESTIFIES ABOUT MEM GOWNS. lessel Cood to Pay for Them New Leaves It to Her Husban

The trial of a suit by Anna C. C. Zaun against Eugene V. N. Bissell of 58 West Seventy-second street for \$1,080 for dresses furnished to his wife, May V. Bisself, was continued restorday before Justice Van Wyck in the City Court. It was alleged on behalf of the plaintiff that the dresses were furnished to Mrs. Bissell between Nov. 24, 1896, and Jan. 19, 1897. testified that she had sent several bills to the husband of Mrs. Bissell, and that he had refused to pay them on the ground that he provided liberally for his wife and was not liable for her

Mrs. Bissell appeared in court yesterday wear ing a black silk skirt, a plaid bodice, a binch cloth jacket, a fur collarette, and a large ha trimmed with ostrich feathers. She testified that she had purchased the various dresses is dispute for evening wear, to dinners, to the tres, and to recentions which she had attended

tree, and to receptions which she had attended in company with her husband. She had worm each dress in question more than once, while in company with her husband, with the exception of the fancy velvet waist.

"Did he ask where you got them."

"Islon't think he did."

Mrs. Bissell then testified that she had been ill and that when she recovered she had but one dress, and that the dresses purchased from Miss Zaun constituted her entire fall and winter wardrobe.

wardrobe, "Did you have any new dresses in 18961" "Yes."

ore than \$1,000 worth I" don't remember. The bills were settled by "Did you purchase any other dresses in 1896 i"

"Some."
"Who paid for them?"
"I did out of my own interest money. I had property until a few months ago."
"Have you applied property of your own to settling bills?" "If you only had one dress what had you done with the thousands of dollars' worth of dresses

you had?

"I wore them out."

"How many times do you wear a dress to consider it worn out."

"About five times."

The dresses for the cost of which her husband was now being sued were all at her home, and most of them were worn out, she said.

Counsel for the defendant had begun to address the jury ou the subject of woman's extravagance when Justice Van Wyck ordered the case put on the general calendar, as it was consuming too much time.

TO SELL ASYLUM PROPERTY. The Roman Cathelie Orphan Asylum on Fifth

A petition has been presented to the Board of Aldermen asking for the city's consent to the sale of the property of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. This is the first step toward moving the asylum to some new location probably in the Twenty-third or the Twenty fourth ward. The consent of the city is nece sary because, when the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets and Fifth and Madison and Fifty-second streets and Fifth and magison avenues was acquired by the asylum in 1846, a clause in the deed provided that the property should be used only for an orphan asylum. St. Luke's Hospital, which held land similarly restricted, received permission in 1895 to sell it. The petition of the orphan asylum, which was presented to the Alderman yesterday, is signed by Archbishop Corrigan, as President.

The chief object of the proposed change is to increase the efficiency of the asylum. When the present buildings were constructed they stood in green fields far from the business of the city. They are cramped and inadequate now. About 1,100 boys and girls are immates of the asylum, Room for playrounds, trades schools, and pavilions for contagious diseases is wanted, and it can be secured only in a new location.

If the consent of the Board of Aldermen to a sale of the property is obtained the matter must then be taken to the Legislature for confirmatory action. After this has been done the Board of Managors will begin to seek a site uptown; but at present nothing definite has been arranged or suggested beyond the simple agitation of the question of a change.

It has been pointed out that the city would gain by the move, as the property on Fifth avenue will, if improved, increase the taxable property of the city by probably \$2,000,000. avenues was acquired by the asylum in 1846,

INDIGNANT STUDENTS. They Burn Copies of a Newspaper in Front of the Publication Office.

MONTREAL, March 16 .- One hundred and fifty tudents of Laval University, singing " La Mar seillaise" and other French songs, marched to the office of Les Nouvelles, a French Sunday newspaper, this morning, and in front of the building ed several copies of last Sunday's issue, which contained an article saying that the students did not behave as they should in pub

ic places.

A delegation of students then went up to the editorial offices and demanded of the managing editor the name of the writer of the article in question. He refused to give it, and rang for the police. The patrol responded, whereupon the crowd dispersed. No arrests were made.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sun rises.... 6 08 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon sets... 5 14 BIGH WATER-THE DAY andy Hook. 6 03 | Gov. Island. 6 35 | Hell Gate. 8 25

Arrived-Tuesday, March 16 Ss Leon, Landmark, Port Maria. Ss City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah. Ss Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk. Ship Benator Versmann, Fredrichsen, Sourabaya.

Sa Tockwith, from New York, at Hamburg. Sa Chichester, from New York, at Wilmington. Sa City of Augusta, from New York, at Savannah. Sa El Mar, from New York, at New Orleans. SIGHTED.

Ss Alsatia, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed Gibraliar. Ss Edam, from New York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard. Sa Sobraca, from Flume for New York, passes

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS. 8s Michigan, from London for New York. Sa Lesseps, from Penarth for New York. Sa-Olbers, from St. Lucia for New York.

SAILED PROM DONESTIC PORTS. Ss La Grande Duchesse, from Savannah. Sail To-Day.

Vana....El Paso, New Orleans..... Sail To-Morrow Arkadia, Porto Rico...... 2 00 P M City of Birningham, Sa-vannah..... 4 00 P M Sail Friday, March 19. Athos, Halifax.

froquois, Charleston

Rio Grande, Brunswick... INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Due To-Day. Chicago City.

	Westernland Antwerp March Practoria Southampton March Schledam Amsterdam Parch Istria Gibralts March	
CALL STREET, S	Due Thursday, March 18. Spree. Bromen. March Kalser Wilhelm H. Gibraltar March St. Enoch. Rotterdam March Philadelphia. La Guayra. March Ki Sol. New Orleana. March	11
	Due Friday, March 19.	**
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARCE OF THE	Weimar Bremeu March Hekin Christiansand March Nuccos Galveston March La Grande Durbesse. Savannah March Due Saturday, March 20.	1
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The state of the s	8t Paul Southampton March Campania Liverpool March Ohio Hull March Ohio Hull March St. Cathbert Antwerp March Olympia Gibraitar March Athen Gibraitar March Athen Gibraitar March Fontabelle St Kitts March Algonquin Jacksonville March Due Sunday, March 21.	11
T. Harrist Co., St. St.	La Champagne Havre March Columbia Gibraltar March Idaho, London March Jeanne Consell Pauliae March Finance Colon March	1
	Ine Monday, March 22.	
	America London March Veendam March Cuffe Liverpool March Ploqua Gibraliar March	16

Wordsworth.....



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HEERWAGEN GETS HIS DIVORCE. Jury Discredits Fool's Story of a Substitute Woman and a Plot.

Mrs. Ellen C. Heerwagen was found guilty resterday of adultery with Charles A. D. Pool in the action brought before Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court by Edward C. Heerwagen for an absolute divorce from her. The evidence of Pool that he had taken another woman to the Forest House on the night of Nov. 31 last, the night in

House on the night of Nov. 21 last, the night in question, in furtherance of a plot for a divorce for which he was to be paid by a share in \$20,000, was further discredited by a finding st the jury that the adultery was without the contivance or procurement of Heerwagen.

Mrs. Heerwagen testified yesterday that she met Pool through living in the same flat bould in which he boarded last June. She denied that she was with him at the Forest House on Nov. 21 last: That night she had spent with 25%. Heley Clifford at 205 East Forty-eighth street, remaining until after midnight. She was sare of the night, because it was the day of the Yale-Prisceten foetball game.

Gross-examined—Have you had any children by Mr. Heerwagen! A.—No; and I thank the I never had.

Q.—Were you ever married before! A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you ever married before? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—How old are you? A.—I refuse to answer. She was directed to answer and said:
"Well, if I have to I would have to say? sm older than I am. I had children when I was a child (weeping), I've grandchildren, and if I said I was as young as I am people wouldn't believe me, because I had children when I was a child. The became hysterical and was excused.

Mrs. Clifford testified that she was sure Mrs. Heerwagen spent the night of Nov. 2! lass with her. George Rathleu, a youth, being recalled, said he had no doubt that Mrs. Heerwagen was the woman he saw in the room at the Forest House that night with Pool. James Daly and John P. Bennan, also being recalled, gave similar evidence about being sure the woman in the room was Mrs. Heerwagen.

Business Motices.

recommends the use of the greatest of all tenies, "Mait-Nutrine," and guarantees the merits claimed for it. For sale by all druggists. DIED.

METTS.—On Tuesday, March 16, 1897, Theodore L.

Betta, aged 75 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 38 South Qx ford st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday ever March 18, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment at con BUBLEY. -At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday morn

ing, March 14, 1897, Summer F. Dudley, aged 43 Funeral services at the Roseville Baptist Church Newark, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. Memorial services at the Young Men's Christian Association, Orange, N. J., on Sunday, March 31,

at 4 P. M. LEE.—On Tuesday, March 16, Louise C. Lee, widow

Wade Townley, in the 88d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 626 North
Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., Wednesday, March 17, WESTERVELT,-On Sunday, March 14, as her

home in Upper Montelair, N. J., Lily Hing, beloved wife of James Westervelt, in the 25th year of Funeral from St. James's Church, Upper Montelair, as

10 o'clock Wedn U. S. CREMATION CO. (E.D.).
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pamphieta. 62 East Houston st., New York.

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\$6. Two-step in two private lessons, \$2.

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vale and class lessent daily; beginners any time.

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